

**7234. Misbranding of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. U. S. \* \* \* v. 41½ Gross Bottles of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10009. I. S. No. 2653-r. S. No. W-295.)**

On April 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 41½ gross bottles of Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu, consigned by the Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, O., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 9, 1918, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. A powerful antiseptic to be used as a preventive against influenza, colds, and grip. A few drops inhaled from handkerchief disinfects nose and throat. To make spraying solution for nose and throat, add 10 drops Wilson's Solution to one tablespoonful olive oil. For sore throat and soreness in chest make rubbing ointment by mixing one-half teaspoonful with table-spoonful of vaseline."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oil of eucalyptus, thymol, and methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the bottles, to wit, "Wilson's Solution Anti-Flu. A powerful antiseptic to be used as a preventive against influenza, colds and grip. A few drops inhaled from handkerchief disinfects nose and throat. To make spraying solution for nose and throat, add 10 drops Wilson's solution to one tablespoonful olive oil. For sore throat and soreness in chest make rubbing ointment by mixing one-half teaspoonful with tablespoonful of vaseline," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it when used alone, or in connection with vaseline or olive oil.

On May 1, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7235. Adulteration of canned sweet potatoes. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1650 Cases of Canned Sweet Potatoes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D., No. 10010. I. S. Nos. 15554-r, 15555-r. S. No. E-1291.)**

On April 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1650 cases of canned sweet potatoes, consigned on November 18, 1916, and November 24, 1916, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Paynter Packing Co., Paynter, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 19, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*